

THE BEE.

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All communications must be addressed to
the Editor and Proprietor. In conjunction
with the BEE, the managers have established
a News Bureau of the Colored Press. We are
prepared to furnish biographies, special cor-
respondence and news items at a reasonable
price. The object of the bureau is to furnish
colored journalists with special Washington let-
ters which they have no special correspond-
ents. We have some of the best writers in
the country connected with the bureau, which
will enable us to furnish truthful and con-
cise correspondence. Give the News
Bureau a call.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

On Wednesday, November 23rd,
The Blyden Literary Association,
of Wilkesbarre, Pa., had up for
discussion the question, "Would
it be policy for the colored people
to demand that a Negro be nomi-
nated for Vice President in
1884?" and after a very lively
discussion on both sides, it was
decided that it would be the very
best policy that the colored peo-
ple could adopt to secure their
just recognition as the equals of
any other race in all avenues of
life that have been open to them
since their emancipation. This
idea we have advanced steadily
since the latter part of 1878, when
we called upon the colored peo-
ple of the country to see that Hon.
B. K. Bruce was nominated at
the Chicago convention, as the
Republican candidate for Vice-
President; and we are very glad
to see by our exchanges that the
newspapers, both white and col-
ored, are not only voicing their own
sentiments in the affirmative on
this question, but that they are
reflecting the expressions of de-
liberative bodies of literary peo-
ple, along with the desires of all
wholesouled Republicans through-
out the country, to have a Negro
lieve with Frederick Douglass,
that when a Negro shall have been
elected Vice President in these
United States, the political and
civil rights of the race will be for-
ever secure. And for that very
reason, the colored people intend
to insist upon having a black
man nominated for Vice Presi-
dent.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

When the emancipation of the
Negro was effected, no step was
more natural than to change him
from crudeness to refinement, and
make the dull ignorant slave a
useful and intelligent citizen. It
was of course suggested by that
most sagacious instinct inhering
in state as truly as in animals.
Self-preservation and the logic of
events has proved the wisdom of
that step. To effect this object,
schools were spread like a vast net-
work over the country, and the
educating of ideas long pent up pro-
duced a metamorphose in the
Negro which to-day commands ad-
miration. The Institution whose
name heads our writing, stands
foremost among the schools which
played so important a part in this
race development. It is not for the
purpose of giving undue praise,
but to call worthy attention to the
great progress it has made from
unpretentious beginnings to its
present standard as an acknowl-
edged Seat of Learning.

"Disparage not the day of small
things" is a motto worthy to be
observed. In none more than its
Medical Department is this just
appreciation of the University to
be seen. Once upon a time, not
a hundred years ago, the white as-
pirant after medical knowledge,
sought his "Harvard" of the
"Hub" and other pretended Har-
vards at Georgetown or Columbia
in this District. He spurned the
idea of going to the Negro medi-
cal college at Howard University.
But what an aspect the scene pre-
sents now in the lecture room of
this same Negro medical school.
In all its departments has great
success been achieved and its but
the just reward of ability, hearty

endeavor and pains-taking care.
There has been many a cynic
sneer at the professional graduate
of Howard University, yet her
doctors and lawyers are the peers
of those from elsewhere. The
latest improvement showing pro-
gress at Howard University comes
late, but better late than never.
We speak of the establishment of
a trade bureau in connection with
the academic department. In the
vast domain of education, manual
labor is not least among the effi-
cient for developing the whole
man, and this is just what was
needed to complete the usefulness
of the University.

The shoemaker, the tailor, car-
penter, and even he of "Art preser-
vative of Arts," the printer, have
been made too often to think him-
self inferior to the professor, law-
yer, or doctor.

This step of the Howard Uni-
versity is praiseworthy and will
commend itself to the public, giv-
ing an opportunity for useful em-
ployment, and illustrating practi-
cally as it does, the Dignity of
Labor.

A SACRED, HONORED LAND MARK.

A Washington correspondent,
has informed the papers he writes
for of a proposition that has been
made to purchase the church prop-
erty on 15th street, known as the
15th street Presbyterian church,
and finally turn that sacred
spot into hotel purposes. Here
the writer stops, and we as-
sume to go further. A proposi-
tion was made to buy this prop-
erty, and the trustees flatly declined
to listen to it. The open object of
those who made such a proposi-
tion was to enlarge the premises
of the Mc Pherson house on the
corner of I street. The real ob-
ject is to remove the congregation
from the neighborhood. We believe
that we heartily and truly ex-
press the heartfelt sentiment of
the entire church membership,
and the congregation, when we
say that it would be an everlast-
ing shame, a disgraceful transac-
tion, and an exhibition of loss of
pride, and race weakness, to en-
tertain any such proposition; es-
pecially when it is proposed to
remove the church from its present
location, or for any purposes or
uses whatever, that was not in-
tended by the original incorporators.

That church under the guiding
hand of the honored dead pastor,
Mr. Cook, was consecrated by
him, its founder, and its patriotic,
loyally devoted christian colleag-
ues, to God, and any proposition
looking to a change from this
must be treated with the utmost
indignation, and any man, men or
set of persons, that for a moment
will pay attention to any such idea
will have visited upon them the
burning wrath of an indignant
people, and upon them will be riv-
eted the irrevocable stain that falls
to traitors and false leaders.

This church is a menace to a
certain class of people, that class,
who do not wish to see the civil-
ization that is in, out, and from
that church, hence they wish it re-
moved. But we say no, no, never.
But let it stand there as it has
stood, a monument, testimonial of
the advancement of our people, as
it is a beacon light and proof of
the upbuildings, the culture, vir-
tue and intelligence of those who
govern and guide it. Let it be
moved from there under any plea,
and the answer will be that the of-
ten repeated assertion of us is true,
that is, that we move away from,
rather than desire the immediate
neighborhood of refinement and
enlightened civilization. It is not
unfair to state that there is a very
large class of property owners sur-
rounding the church property that
do not think that persons of color
should worship God in such
neighborhoods. They think that
the proper place for them is on the
suburbs and in out-of-the-way
places. We hope not to hear of
there being any considerable num-
ber of persons connected with this
church, who desire to contribute
to this work, mean and low born
prejudice, or in any way further
supply such with arguments and
tacts, whereby to revel in their low
notions and opinions of us as a
people.

If the church is in debt and be-
hind let her trustees call the peo-
ple of Washington, strangers, so-
journers and others attention to

it, and we feel that we speak the
honest opinion of the people, that
whatever help is needed will be
given.

ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY.

The Civil Service Commission
is a rather expensive as well as
needless luxury, and it is to be
hoped that Congress will see its
utter uselessness and fail to make
any appropriation for its continu-
ance. It has cost more money to
make the appointment of a few
clerks than all of the salaries of
those appointed amount to for the
whole year. This is a good place
for either party to commence
economizing this session. No
business house in the land requires
but one man to decide as to the
fitness of an applicant for clerkship
in its various departments, and
why should the Government go
to any more trouble or expense.
What difference does it make
whether a clerk be able to answer
a lot of foolish questions or not,
so he is able to do the work as-
signed him in a satisfactory man-
ner. Why not allow members of
Congress to recommend for ap-
pointment, men who take interest
in public affairs of the country,
the members themselves are elec-
ted for that reason.

READ THIS.

The New York Globe came to
us last week more than brimful
of news, and with the usual num-
ber of able editorials, which we delight
to read and commend to our friends,
since Bro. Fortune has returned
to the Republican camp. The
"Prodigal Son" has come back
and we make haste to "kill the
fatted calf." Bro. Fortune's is
unquestionably the best paper pub-
lished by colored men in the Uni-
ted States (except of course the
BEE), and everybody should sub-
scribe for its daily edition when
published. The words in paren-
thesis constitute a mental reserva-
tion and should be read in a lower
tone. But, in all candor, we
would like to see all those useless
non de plumes left off the news ar-
ticles for the sake of the general
appearance of the paper. What
good does it do to have a news ar-
ticle signed some silly non de plume
at the bottom? The Globe we trust
will not advertise the BEE by find-
ing fault with it. There is nothing
mean about us.

GARDINER vs DOUGLASS.

We print elsewhere an open letter from Mr.
Gardiner, an old Republican and Abolition-
ist, to Hon. Frederick Douglass, commenting
on the really disgraceful speech which Mr.
Douglass made in Denton during the Gub-
ernatorial campaign. At this late date and
time the speech would have been a disgrace
to any negro of less honor and glory than
Hon. Frederick Douglass. Compare the speech
delivered by Mr. Douglass in all his patrio-
tism and glory, at Louisville, with the mean,
low, slang one delivered at Denton, if you can.
One from the brain of a statesman and pa-
triot, the other from a tool, a hired ward-
man or a fifty-cent cursturne lawyer would be
discernable.

At the time we were charitable enough to
say that the speech was no more nor less than
the plea of a paid attorney for a guilty client.
Even in this light, under circumstances of
which the general public knows nothing, it
was deplorable.—Baltimore Vindicator.

ARTHUR AND LINCOLN.

The name of President Arthur is kept flying
at the mast-head of the Louisiana STANDARD
for President in 1884. The administration of
President Arthur, so far, has given satisfac-
tion to the people of the whole country. He
has guided the ship of State with consum-
mate ability, wisdom and shrewdness, and is
without any "ifs or ands," the strongest man
in the party to-day.

The battle in 1881 will be a fierce one, and
we will be confronted by a Solid South in the
outset. New York will be the battle-ground.
There the pick and choice of the forces of the
two parties will be marshalled. Arthur is a
New Yorker, and we believe can carry that
State, without which neither party can suc-
ceed. It seems to us, therefore, that Fate has
already designated Chester A. Arthur as the
standard-bearer, and that without him in the
fore, the chances are against the Republican
party.

Ben Harrison and Secretary Lincoln are
frequently mentioned as possible candidates,
but sentiment and success are two different
things. Ben Harrison is the grandson of old
Tippecanoe, and Secretary Lincoln is the son
of our first martyr President, but neither have
earned the prominence to demand the prize,
and the frequent mention of their names is
due to sentiment alone.—Louisville Bulletin.

Our contemporary the Louisville
Bulletin asks the question what has
Secretary Lincoln done. It is

not the question what a man has
done but who is the most available
man for the Republican party to
nominate in '84, and what man
can unite all the disaffected ele-
ments in the republican party and
what man will do more for the
negro? That is the question.

LINCOLN AND BRUCE.

The Washington BEE, after several weeks'
suspension, comes to us neat and new as
of yore, in their salutatory the editors are out
spoken in their support of Hon. Robert T.
Lincoln for President and believe he is the
only man in America who can consolidate the
negro vote, and they also place Hon. B. K.
Bruce head and shoulders above any colored
politician in the Union.

Be sure you are right, gentlemen, and then
go ahead.

We extend you a hearty welcome, and wish
you a long life of success.—The Greenville
Republican.

We desire to inform our esteem-
ed contemporary that we are right.
We are confident that Secretary
Lincoln can unite the colored
vote and the dissatisfied elements
in the republican party. Nomi-
nate Lincoln and victory is assured.
We do place Hon B. K. Bruce a-
bove all other negroes in the coun-
try.—He is a man whom we ap-
preciate because he is an honorable
man and all honorable men the
BEE will support. We thank our
contemporary for speaking kind-
ly of us and may the Greenville
Republican knock the bottom out
of the democratic party in Missis-
sippi.

It is whispered that the clothing
of Colonel Geo. W. Arnold, an
old Cincinnati boy, has the order
of orange blossoms clinging about
them.—Washington correspondent
Afro-American. [That is the opin-
ion of every body in town.—Ed.]

PERSONALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Williams, the Negro historian
has made application for permission to
practice law at the Suffolk, Mass. bar. George
is great on "general principles" but how he
will make out as a special pleader remains to
be seen.

Charles A. Minnie, the colored Ex-West
Point cadet, has recently been appointed a
salesman in Browning's clothing house in
Philadelphia, which is one of the largest busi-
ness establishments in Pennsylvania. The
appointment was made to catch the colored
trade, and as a business venture has been
highly successful. If the merchants of Wash-
ington would send their colored trade would
soon see how much they would profit
by it. And if any of them want to be sat-
isfied on that point let them call on Mr. Page,
the grocer, on 13th and F street, who has a
colored salesman.

The anniversary of its organization on
the 4th instant.

A colored lady by the name of Lee died in
New London, Conn., recently who had a most
luxuriant growth of hair, which was fully
seven feet in length. How our short-haired
Washington girls must envy their dead sis-
ter who was a regular reader of the BEE. If
you want to make your hair grow subscribe
for the BEE.

The BEE hopes that, when the Conference
meets to take in consideration the late Dan-
ville massacre, a committee will be appointed
to solicit subscriptions to help take care of
the widows and orphans of the murdered
men. Please send your sympathy in the
shape of solid cash. Talk won't feed the hun-
gry. These people ought to be provided for.

Mr. H. Price Williams, of the Philadelphia
Mercury, will please accept the thanks of
the Editors of the BEE for his tokens of re-
membrance sent through Mr. John W. Crom-
well, of the PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Mr. E. A. Randolph, a colored lawyer of
Richmond, has been retained as counsel for
one of the colored men said to have been im-
pleaded in the Danville massacre. Mr. Ran-
dolph will also defend the colored men who
are accused in the Richmond case.

The death of Mrs. Harriet P. Shedd, wife of
the late Abraham D. Shedd occurred at Kenia,
Ohio, Nov. 3, 1883, in the 76th year of her age.

Hon. E. P. Wade, the colored editor of the
NORTHWEST REVIEW, has been elected as
Postmaster of the Minnesota Legislature.
Hurrah for the Northwest!

Hon. Martin R. Delany is lecturing in the
East to large audiences. Those who don't
enjoy him have no taste for the cultured.

Col. Pledger calls the National
Committee together to lay
the Needs of the Colored
People before Con-
gress, and is Inter-
viewed.

Col. Pledger, chairman of the
executive committee, appointed by
the recent Louisville convention
of colored men, issued a call yester-
day for a meeting of the com-
mittee to convene in Washington
on the 10th of December. The call
is as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., NOV. 18, 1883.
In view of the fact that there is a feeling
in many parts of the nation that the recent de-
cision of the supreme court on civil rights
legislation, effects the security of the rights
and privileges of the colored people of the
United States, and believing that something
should be done to place before Congress the
action of the recent national convention with
reference to the Freedmen's Saving bank
swindle, national aid for educational pur-
poses and other important matter acted upon,
and recognizing that our wishes and inten-
tions can only be made known by some duly
authorized representative body, and that the
putting forward of certain principles and the
adoption of a just and prudent policy which
our people will with unanimity endorse and
give hearty support, and which will com-
mand the respect of the country, creating a
healthy sentiment in localities where hereto-
fore it has not been found, and giving us the
which legislation and decisions of courts can-
not secure, I hereby call the colored men of
the United States to meet at the national
executive committee to convene in
Washington, D. C., on Wednesday at 12
o'clock, Dec. 10, 1883.

W. A. PLEDGER, Chairman,
Geo. M. ARNOLD, Secretary.

WHAT PLEDGER SAYS.

A Constitution man asked Pled-

ger what his idea was in calling a
meeting of the committee, and
what would probably be done.
Said he in reply:

"Our main object will be to
adopt if possible some policy that
will create a more favorable senti-
ment in the south among southern
land owners, and the powers that
be in the different southern states
by which those rights that are
claimed to have been denied us
may be secured. We want also
to secure such legislation by con-
gress as will give national aid to
the cause of education generally,
and especially in the south where
the percentage of illiteracy is
greater, and to have 'the people
who lost so heavily by the Freed-
men's Saving bank swindle reim-
bursed.'"

"What will be the political policy
of the committee?"

"That I cannot say; but one
thing is certain, and that is that
there will be such a policy adopted
as will bring about either fa-
vorable recognition by both par-
ties in their national platforms,
and cause thereby a division of
the colored vote, or else we will
receive it from one party and will
be a unit for the party that will
give us that consideration due us
as freemen."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

"What steps will you take in
reference to the civil rights bill?"

"As chairman of the committee
I would not be justified in express-
ing my opinion since I entertain
different views to those perhaps
entertained by many members of
the committee. A large part of
the people through out the nation
believe that the decision will have
great effect upon our interests.
I do not belong to that number.
I believe it will work us no more
harm than the whites in the long
run. At no distance day the
white people will curse that de-
cision more vehemently than did
many of the colored people when
it was rendered."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because it revives the old
state rights theories, the very thing
that the people of the south fought
over. I would not be surprised
if in twenty-five or thirty years
would be cursed by you and a dis-
solution of the Union finally
brought about. I would not take
up arms against any state that
might see fit to take advantage of
that decision and secede. Such may
be the outgrowth of the revival of
the question of the states' rights."

"The law," continued Pledger,
has been mistaken anyway. The
Southern and many Northern
people, do not discriminate be-
tween social equality, which is the
result of mutual agreement be-
tween individuals, and legal rights
which are given by law and en-
forced by the courts. No man can
compel me to have him eat with
me, and no man, if I wish him and
reciprocate the wishes can prevent
it.

Since the colored people in
many parts of the south did not
enjoy the right before the decision,
I venture to say they will not, to
any great extent, feel the effect of
the decision. The precedent, how-
ever, will to others at no distant
time be an aggravating element in
the jurisprudence of the nation.—
Constitution.]

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Society, News, Gossip, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN. November 26, 1883.
The gayeties and pleasures of the winter
season are fairly under way, balls, parties and
other festivities succeed each other with such
rapidity, that one wonders where all the
money comes from to sustain them. On one
evening last week, I am informed there was
no less than six different entertainments in
as many different parts of the city, all of
which I understood were well attended. In
giving an account of one, you give an account
of all. If your correspondent would soon tire of
the sameness of this letter, so I will not at-
tempt to enter upon the herculean task of
general behavior, but limit myself to one or
two of more than ordinary interest. On Tues-
day evening a banquet was given to C. J. Perry,
the able correspondent of the Sunday
Mirror, and the President of the Keystone
Press Association, by the members of the
association upon his return home, after sev-
eral weeks absence in the West. The viands
were excellent and liberal justice was done
to the same by the guests assembled around
the banquetting board. Toasts were respond-
ed to by A. P. Williams, of the weekly Ga-
zette. Our guest, response by C. J. Perry, of
the Mirror; the modern Press, S. O. Williams
of the SUNDAY MERCURY; women, Randolph
Lewis, WEEKLY PRESS, Our Present oppor-
tunities, Chas. A. Minnie, New York GLOBE;
literature and its lessons to civilization,
Chas. Johnson, Harrisburg Home JOURNAL,
and many others. Thursday a complemen-
tary banquet was tendered to the Gr. Comman-
dery of Penn. New York, New Jersey, and
Delaware, by St. James Com. No. 6, K. T. The
menu was all that could be wished, the wines

were par excellent and the toilets of the ladies
exquisite. During the evening prizes were
presented to Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Mower
for the aid given by them to the Commandery
in its many efforts. The presentation speech
was made by Sir. W. F. Howell. This Com-
mandery though one of the youngest, is a
favorite among the gentler sex, who never
fail to reward it not only with their presence
but with their most approving smiles. The
banquet was finely conducted by Sir Isaac
Holland, assisted by Sirs Newland, Mower
and Saunders. The orchestra was under the
leadership of Prof. F. J. R. Jones, among
those present was the Gr. Com. Jas. T. Robin-
son and Staff, of Pa. Sir. J. T. Derriekson, Gr.
Com. and Staff, of N. J. Sir. H. S. Jenkins and
Staff of Del. Sirs P. T. Colding, Chas. N. Rob-
inson, Camden, J. D. Kelly, Rev. W. Bentler
of Pa. and A. C. Stevens of Camden. Mr.
Chas. A. Minnie has accepted a position in
Browning's clothing store as salesman, one
of our largest clothing houses. This gentle-
man though he has been in the city but a
short time has made hosts of friends, and has
increased the circulation of the GLOBE among
our citizens nearly four fold. This is not the only
instance where there are colored salesmen.
In nearly all of our leading establishments you
can see colored youths occupying positions
either as salesmen, book-keepers or
shipping clerks. In Wannamakers, a firm of
well known reputation we have one of the
Hill Brothers. Rev. Dr. Stevens is making
his church a center of attraction he has not
only organized a literary, but his entertain-
ments have all been a financial success.
Within the past four months he has collected
over \$1,500 on his church debt. His church is
one of the largest in the city. The Literary
societies are well attended and the programme
interesting. At the Macedonia, of Camden, on
Wednesday night an essay was read by Miss
J. Stevens. Subject of debate: "What shall be
the future political course of our people." Those
in the affirmative arguing the only true
course being to adhere to the Republican
party, argued by Messrs. C. N. Robinson,
Stevens and Watson. The negative, that we
should hold ourselves aloof from party affilia-
tion, but act with the one we can get the
most from, negative, T. L. Brown, W. S. Barr
and A. L. Brown, Mrs. J. A. Furnell has
passed a successful examination and been
appointed teacher in the Mt. Vernon school,
Camden.

The gay season has now fairly
set in to stay. This week the Ca-
det Corps led off, then followed
the Spartas with a real society
event. The concert at Lincoln
Hall drew out one of the most
fashionable audiences that could
be expected. The old Waverley
club are thinking of giving a
turn around. Can we but hope
they will do so. The reception
they gave at Marini's hall ten
years ago has never been equalled.

NEW ARMORY HALL.

On and after Saturday, December, 1st.

Washington Cadets Corps.

Will be prepared to LET their

New Armory.

Situated on O street, between 7th and 8th Sts.,
N. W., for one or more evenings, for
brother companies of the District Militia,
Churches, Grand Army Posts, Masons,
Odd Fellows, and other fraternal organiza-
tions, and responsible parties at the lowest
rates. Supper room, with cook stove and
other facilities, and cloak room, over all the
largest available public hall in the city.
Until further notice, address all applications
for the Hall to, or call upon

Capt. C. A. FLEETWOOD,
1119 Pierce Place.

NOTICE.

The Best furnished colored Book
Store in the United States,
The People's Book Store.
1727 7th STREET, N. W.
Has all the books used in the
Howard University, Wayland
Seminary, the Public Schools,
Grimes-Anderson Academy and
Law's Seminary. We buy old
books or exchange them. We
have Theological, Law and Medi-
cal books, and Stationery also on
hand.

NEWS DEPOT.

NEW YORK GLOBE, CHRISTIAN
RECORD, NATIONAL MONITOR,
PEOPLES ADVOCATE, THE BEE, and
other city papers.

W. H. Harrover.

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ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

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PEARSON & GRAY,

Barber Shop.

738 13th STREET, Northwest,
(near the corner of H.)

For the accommodation of the public, we
will guarantee first class work, Shav-
ing, Hair Cutting and Shamp-
pooning, a specialty.

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PROPRIETORS.

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June 3-11

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WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
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Oct 23 Im

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Jan 27-1

Dr. JOHN R. FRANCIS,

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